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The Invasion Defeated.

the powers of the State Superintendent of Elections has been amended by the Senate Committee on Judiciary so that as it reads now the most objectionable are suppressed. The paragraph authorizing the Superintendent and his deputies to invade the homes of every resident of Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties at sentences authorizing the appointment the people of New York have been abandoned. Bad the bill still is, for it is unthe law it would amend, but it is not as bad as it was at its beginning.

The modification of the Elsberg bill was not the result of a change of heart on the part of the politicians who wrote it and had it introduced. The abandonment of certain of its provisions was due to the fact that timely discovery was made of their intent and scope, and that the promoters of the measure feared to carry out their original programme. Their sentiment toward the independent whenever an opportunity offers they will not hesitate to use it for the annoywatched continually.

As THE SUN exposed the odious nature voters, it is particularly gratified that fore the end of the present week. the protest against them has been effec-New York, in whose interest the protest was made.

The Population of New York.

The population of the city of New York, according to the estimate of the Federation of Churches after a careful study of the situation, was about four millions last June, the increase since 1900 having been more than half a million. If that rate of increase continues during the rest of the present decade the population in 1910 will be about four millions and three-quarters.

That is, in 1910 the population of New York will be more than a million and a quarter greater than in 1900. Of this increase, probably more than one-third will be of Jews, which race already now makes up toward one-fifth of the inhabbirth and parentage constituted about land and the Island Empire. four-fifths of the whole, in the Borough percentage is now increasing because the unprecedentedly great immigration.

At present the aggregate of the distinctively Christian population of the town is only about two-fifths of the whole. This includes the whole of the Roman Catholic population and the total number of Protestant communicants. Besides these, the Federation estimates a total of about half a million Profesiants larly and more than a million Protestants who are "churchless," or outside of any religious faith.

New York, therefore, cannot now be fidels and the religiously indifferent or unattached constitute a majority of the Vladivostok. inhabitants. The Protestant percentage is becoming less, the vast preponderance of the additions to the population being of Roman Catholics and Jews. The total of Protestant communicants and church attendants, as estimated by the Federation, is only about as great as that of the Jews alone, and by 1910 it is likely to be much less. By that time there will be more Jews here than natives of native parentage. The Jewish population has increased from only about 3 per cent. of the whole in 1880 to nearly 20 per cent.

These are important facts for social, political and religious philosophers to bear in mind when they are planning for the government of the New York of

The War Ashure and at Sea.

According to the latest news from Manchuria the principal Russian force. under Gen. LINIEVITCH, computed at objective may be inferred from the distribution of his armies. The western army, under Gen. Oku and Gen. Nogt, is moving toward the Sungari River, apparently with the intention of intercepting LINIEVITCA, should the latter be driven westward from his present position. The central army, under Gen. Nonze, with whom is the Japanese Comthe line of the railway which runs from Mukden to Harbin, and must now be near the point whence a branch diverges eastwardly to Kirin. The eastern army, under Gen. KUROKI, has been marching northward in a parallel direction. though at a considerable distance from the central column, so as to strike Kirin directly from the south. The fourth Japanese army, which was collected in Corea, and which many weeks ago left the Yalu River, should now be in a position due east of Kirin, where it could block the retreat of Linievitch to Vladi-

The whole number of Japanese sol-

not far from half a million. If the estimate be well founded, the number ought to be ample to accomplish OYAMA'S purpose, provided LINIEVITCH, moving as he can on interior lines, should not be able to fight the Japanese armies in detail. If the Russian commander could be classed with the great captains of history, he would no doubt be able to turn his interior position to valuable account. We have no reason to credit him, however, with remarkable strategic or tactical ability. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that on the arrival of the date fixed by OYAMA for the simultaneous advance of his forces, the Russian commander will lose Kirin, and finding a retreat to Vladivostok cut off, will evacuate Harbin also, and falling back toward Lake Baikal, will be lucky if he does not encounter Gen. Oku and The Elsberg bill for the extension of Gen. Nog1 posted athwart his course. A siege of Vladivostok from the land side will then immediately begin.

Although, however, OYAMA'S plans for the expulsion of LINIEVITCH from sections proposed in the original draft | Manchuria seem nearing fulfilment, attention is for the moment diverted to the movements of the hostile fleets. The whereabouts of the main body of Togo's force is still unknown, although, according to a telegram from Manila, any time has been stricken out. The sixteen Japanese cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers were sighted on April of 200 permanent deputies to intimidate 18 off Sampaloc Point, a promontory on the eastern coast of Luzon. The inference would be that Togo means just, discriminating and sectional, like to attack Rojestvensky when the latter, emerging from the South China Sea, attempts to traverse the passage between Luzon and Formosa. That the other northerly exit from the South China Sea, the strait between Formosa and the Chinese mainland, has been blocked by mines, seems probable, because the Tokio Navy Department on April 18 gave notice that the Pescadores Islands, which lie in the strait just mentioned, must for the present be regarded as within the zone of defense. As on voters of New York is unchanged, and | April 17 the greater part of ROJESTVENsky's fleet was at Kamranh, an Anamese port almost exactly opposite ance and humiliation of the citizens of the northern tip of Palawan, and as a the metropolitan district. They must be detachment was on the same date at Turan, another Anamose harbor opposite the middle of Luzon, a glance of the Elsberg amendments to the at the map will show that the Russian Metropolitan Elections District law, and Admiral should be able to reach the pasbrought them to the attention of the sage between Luzon and Formosa be-

We shall soon know whether Togo tive. We congratulate the people of deems it expedient to risk the crippling of his country's only fleet in a great naval battle off Formosa, or whether it seems to him the part of prudence to station his principal force at Nagasaki, where he will be in a position to strike his opponent on the flank, whether the latter attempts to penetrate the Strait of Corea, or to reach Vladivostok by following the outside route keeping the great island of Hondo on his left. In that event he would have to skirt also the northern coast of the island of Yezo in order to reach the Sea of Japan, for the Tsugaru Strait (between Hondo and Yezo) has no doubt been mined, as it was declared on April 18 to be within the zone of defense. For their own sake the Japanese must needs refrain from mining the Strait of Corea, which con- total of his eight checks amounts to exstitutes the principal channel of com- actly \$61,446.92, corresponding to a cent itants. In 1900 the population of foreign munication between the Asiatic main- to the sum deposited by Mr. Hype with

There are those who think that Adof Manhattan about five-sixths, and its miral Togo will adhere to the cautious HYDE are true, the coincidence would at tactics which he exhibited in the naval which he studiously avoided risking his boat destroyers, which number more when we call singular the exact coincithan a hundred and are vastly superior dence of the total of the alleged remitto the Russian torpedo boat flotills. An tances of profits by Mr. Hype with the April 18 in London by Baron HAYASHI, who attend church more or less regu- the Japanese Minister to Great Britain. It is obvious, on the other hand, that should the Japanese Admiral confine himself to the plan of gradually picking off the Russian war vessels, he would called a Christian city. Jews and in- increase Rojestvensky's chances of the several transactions of varying date conveying at least a part of his fleet to

A New Theatrical Tendency,

In one important particular the theatsomewhat early close has been different from any of its predecessors. It has been made evident that the length of time a play can be kept before the public depends altogether on its quality. Medio re pieces can no longer be kept on the stage here for the purpose of giving them a fictitious interest for the supposedly unsophisticated region known as "the road." The expenses of a New York failure are too great.

During the past season several productions made in theaters of the first class by reputable managers and acted by the best of the New York players ran for only a few nights. In one case the performances were limited to four in the same week. After a trial for a few nights only a comedy written by the most famous author of the day was committed Tokio to number about 200,000 men, is to an oblivion from which it will never still holding the extended line from be rescued. Plays that achieved a success Changehung on the west to Kirin on the which would have kept them on view east. That Kirin is Marshal OYAMA's for a month or two a decade ago now

drop out of sight in a few days. There is no longer any room for the fairly good play or the moderately amusing entertainment. They must all strike twelve. The city theaters have increased to a number which in the opinion of some persons far exceeds the demand: but it is probably more exact to say that they exceed the supply of mander-in-Chief, has been following good plays or the ingenuity of managers in devising successful entertainments. Patronage that in the past went to a moderately successful play is now divided among five or six theaters, and the withdrawal of any but the dramas that make a decided success is necessary.

Nor is there any longer advantage in attempting to prolong the run of a play for the sake of making it seem a success in the towns it may subsequently visit. Americans travel more than they did, and they are much oftener in New York. These travelers form so large a share of the theatergoing population of the town that on this ground managers excuse per cent., otter 45 per cent., silver fox the regular surrender of their desirable | 60 per cent., and Russian sable 50 per diers engaged in these enveloping opera- | tickets to the hotel speculators. These | cent. The hide of the humble muskrat

tions is estimated at St. Pateraburg to be visitors know what plays are successful is worth 20 to 35 per cent. more than it here, and what are not. The nose of the was, while that of the domestic cat has public is very sensitive to detect failure, and although a piece might be played here for months, it would not now on that account have the least additional chance for success in the cities that make

up "the road." the plays that fail is an additional bur- the wallaby, the wombat, and the kangaden to the managers, for it is not easy to find successors to them. Thus it hap- more for their jackets than a year ago pened that some of the most popular New York theaters were closed several times during the present year at the able result of this new tendency will be the cessation of theater building until stand up against the now critical require- a hard one for some folks. ments of the public.

The Odd Ninety-two Cents.

The statement of that promising oung underwriter, Mr. JAMES H. HYDE, about the check for \$61,446.92 which he says he deposited several weeks ago with the treasurer of the Equitable by advice of counsel, pending a decision by the Equitable board of directors as to Mr. HYDE's individual right to possess the money. is contained in his letter of April 15 to Mr. FRICK. It is as follows:

Following the advice above referred to, I examined all of these syndicate transactions and deposited my check for \$61.446.92 with the treasurer of the society as trustee. This amount repre sented my entire profits from syndicate transactions of the character above mentioned, with 6 per cent. interest up to the date of such deposit period."

The ninety-two cents are an impressive exhibit. They show the accuracy and fidelity of computation which ought to characterize the methods of every great financial institution. Mr. HYDE, in reckoning profits plus interest, did not lump the total at \$61,447, as a frivolous person might have done under pressure of haste and excitement. He did not even draw his check for \$61,-446.90, evading the restitution of the last two cents of interest.

In the same letter to Mr. FRICK, Mr. HYDE stated that Mr. ALEXANDER was one of the underwriting syndicate in the basement, and that Mr. ALEXANDER'S participation in the profits of underown share.

Mr. ALEXANDER has been reported as denying this energetically and broadly, if not altogether with the exact attention to detail which distinguishes Mr. HYDE's treatment of the same subject. The odd eents, and even the odd dollars of the alleged transactions do not seem to

bother Mr. ALEXANDER yet. To meet Mr. ALEXANDER'S denial of equal participation with Mr. HYDE in the profits of this remarkable underwriting, Mr. Hype caused to be published yesterday a list of eight checks which he implies were sent by him to Mr. ALEX-ANDER on account of the latter's equal participation in the profits. The alleged remittances cover the period between July 30, 1892, and Jan. 23, 1895, and vary in amount from \$1,879 to \$28,263.81. Mr. HYDE does not neglect the odd cents here, either. Singularly enough, the the Equitable's treasurer as trustee.

If both of these statements by Mr. operations off Port Arthur, throughout ANDER's equal participation, or at least an intention on the part of "James H. battleships and for attacks upon the Hyde and Associates" that Mr. ALEXenemy relied mainly upon his torpedo ANDER should equally participate. But opinion to this effect was expressed on total of the eight checks concerning the total of the eight checks concerning the safe receipt of which Mr. Hype now asks

It was only American spirit and energy that could succeed in such things.

Decent and well behaved as are our tourists at Mr. ALEXANDER, we mean that it was

For Mr. HYDE says in the first of the foregoing statements that his check of \$61,446.92 included interest on each of and varying dividend; and in the second statement he reaches precisely the same total, \$61,446.92, down to the last two cents, by adding together the eight items of the checks sent to Mr. ALEXANDER, rical season which is now drawing to a without reckoning interest on all or any of the same

HYDE's profits, therefore, plus interest, foot up precisely the same as ALEXAN-DER's, without interest. We commend the curious circumstance to all accountants who are interested in the paradoxes of their science.

This seems to be muddled sufficiently for Equitable purposes. But Mr. ALEX-ANDER now adds to the confusion by giving out a letter written to him by Mr. HYDE on March 23, in which Mr. HYDE puts another face value on the famous check of qualified restitution:

I have now taken advice about them, and have nade up my mind that there has been allotted to me out of the profits of these syndicates' transactions the sum of \$63,233.51, as to which there may be a reasonable basis for a claim that I should account for it to the society."

Perhaps this is the \$61,446.92 plus interest; but who, after reading Mr. HYDE's statement to Mr. FRICK, can be sure of the fact? The moral seems to be that the mathematics of the qualified restitution and the character of the transactions behind the qualified restitution should be examined by experts connected with neither Mr. HYDE's interests nor with Mr. ALEXANDER'S cause.

The Price of Furs. The market price of garments made from sealskin, ermine and sable will be of little interest to the American people for several months. To those who are likely to be concerned in the prices of those wares about six months from now there is a measure of interest in the announcement that the immediate future will probably inaugurate another era of high prices.

The annual London fur sales are now ended, and the prices realized show a general advance over the sales of last year, with notable increase in the cost of the more valuable furs. Sea otter and blue fox advanced 70 per cent., mink 65

gone up 15 per cent., although no adequate reason is given for the rise.

The skins of "varmints" are also up. The skunk takes a rise of 25 per cent the civet cat and the chinchilla the same. Coonskin remains as it was, but the bear, The necessity of taking from the stage | the wolverene, wildcat, badger, squirrel, roo can all realize from 15 to 49 per cent. while the grebe can sell its skin and feathers at a 70 per cent. advance over last year's quotations. The red fox and height of the season. The most prob- the gray fox show a decline, which is shared by the opossum and the wolf.

With diamonds up, and furs up, and playwrights are more prolific in the uncertainty about canvasbacks and terproduction of dramas which are able to rapin, the coming winter threatens to be

> Miss LILLIAN SCHNELL, telephone operator in a Harlem apartment house, is of the right sort. When fire was discovered in one of the apartments she quieted the excited men, gave the alarm in the house, sens messenger to call the engines, ran the elevator to take the tenants out, and attended to the needs of the women who became hysterical. No man could have done more than Miss SCHNELL did. Most of them probably would not have done so much. It must be a great comfort to landlord, agent and tenants to have Miss SCHNELL in the house, at all times ready and competent to assume full control of affairs in a crisis.

> At a time perhaps not far distant the United States will be dependent upon the forests of Canada for a large part of its supply of certain woods necessary in industrial processes. A large measure of this dependence might be avoided by energetic activity in reforestation in this country; but the signs of that activity are not yet visible, and the day will come when we must look to Canada. Our neighbor is even now setting a pace for us in the preservation and extension of her forest areas. She has hundreds of thousands of acres of woodland, and she is far more alive than we are in regard to the proper conservation of timber resources.

The superintendent of the Canadian Forestry Department recently reported to the Agricultural Committee of the Dominion Parliament that 1,800,000 trees had been distributed in 1904, and that 20,000,000 would be distributed during 1905. A system of rangers to guard against fires is in operawriting securities purchased by the tion in Ontario and Quebec, and a similar society was always equal to Mr. HYDE's system has now been established in areas belonging to the Dominion. No important work has yet been done in the reforestation of denuded areas, but that will come. The Canadians understand that the vast areas of the eastern province, and the 900,000,000 acres of forest in the Northwest, constitute an enormous national wealth.

The active interest taken by our neighbor is most commendable, and the United States would do wisely and well to lay itself broadly open to a good deal of commendation along the same line.

The American at Home and Abroad.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The tourist founds at our great railway stations are generally well behaved and respectable in manner and bear ng, but the same class who crowd outgoing steam ers is quite the reverse. All restraints seem removed the moment their feet touch the the men yell, and the women, each provided with a flag, which they deem it their duty later to flaunt in the face of every foreigner that comes near them, shrick and gesticulate, and the entire crowd is as ruthless and inconsiderate as the one at the

ridge in the rush hours.
The immigrants who crowd the incoming steamers children, a few years later, when they with other American citizens make a return visit to Europe are quite the reverse, and the misfortune is that they carry this spirit of lawlessness and ill breeding

age American is a thing to be avoided by his modest. if-respecting fellow citizen when touring Europe At the funeral of the Emperor William a few years ago a couple of American women who could not get tickets for the services at the church ook a coach, and using the card of our Minister to Germany, which they had wheedled from him on some pretense or other, wormed themselves into the edifice under false pretenses. Then one of them wrote to the papers and boasted of how they had deceived the officers and ushers, describing at length their mean trickery and intimating that

some, a majority of them are the reverse abroad. and increasing as they are in numbers they need the chastening hand of publicity to curb them and teach them that the same rules of conduct and decent and modest bearing should be theirs in twofold egree when in Europe. NEW YORK, April 17.

TO THE PRITOR OF THE NUN-SIE: One of your correspondents expresses surprise and some dis-gust because a man he met in Europe did not know the name of the President of the United States. This must of course have been before the advent of the present Executive. Yet how many intelligent Americans there are who could not name the Premier of Canada, at their doors, and more who don't know the President of France; and before any one throws a stone at foreign narrowness and igno-rance let him ask the first ten men he meets to name the rulers of Austria Hungary, Italy, Denmark. Mr. Rossiter Johnson probably does not know the American tourist abroad. I don't know where the species comes from—you don't notice it here; out in the highways and byways of Furope 'tis

MONTCLAIR. April 17. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Let us not call each other names while discussing the question of foreign travel, but applaud "W. J. L." when he fearlessly exposes some of the weaknesses of the merican abroad. We are all of us too prone to let the other fellow do the kicking and to sneer at the fearless one, while within our cowardly hearts we

"lagthagh" should not call criticism of dress snobbry in this connection. There are too many Americans who think that because they are strangers in a strange land they can wear any old thing for any length of them, forgetting, temporarily let us hope, that cleanliness is next to godilness, and thinking that because "nobody knows us" they can

act like a lot of fools.

No one should be condemned because he is a Cookle." Lots of good people travel that way

because it is the only way that they can see the wonders of the world.

One sort of American has made himself the laughing stock of Europeans by his lavish tips, while another class goes to the other extreme and tries to avoid tipping altogether. Why not be sensible? Tipping is part of the traveling game, and one may as well do the correctly or stay at home. e may as well do it correctly or stay at home There is just one safe rule of conduct for travel, whether in Europe or America, and that is: Find out what constitutes a gentleman or a lady, follow the rule and there will never be any doubt as to whether one is doing the correct thing or not, and "solourners in foreign lands" or stay at homes in

Battle of Lexington on Wednesday.

ir own fair land will not, dare not, criticiz:

From the Boston Transcript One interesting fact about the Patriots' Day elebration this year is that the 19th of April wil fail on Wednesday, the same day of the week as dis-that day in 1775 which gave rise to the present ob-servances. Arthur E. Horton of the Lexington Historical Society has recently figured out the number of times when this coincidence of date and original day of the week has occurred, and has found that it has repeated itself eighteen times since the original day. That is, in 1775 Paul Revere took his famous ride to alarm the Middlesex farmers on the night of Tuesday, April 18, and the Concord and Lexington encounters between farmers and Lord Percy's troops came on the morning of Wednesday, April 10.

> Little bows of ribbon. Little grains of rice. Make the new-wed couple Spotted in a trice,

THE BALKANS AND ARABIA. The Condition of Things Brings Disquiet to Constantinople.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: News from Constantinople describes both the palace and Porte as much alarmed over the rn of affairs in the Balkans and in Arabia. In the former, the internecine conflicts between the various Christian nationalities of Macedonia threaten a crisis likely to result international intervention, with Bulgaria eting as the mandatory of the majority of the Powers.

Such is the interpretation given to the recent speech of Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, and to what has been learned of the result of the tour of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the various European capitals, in the European press. Much significance especially is attached to the favors conferred him in London, where it is believed he received assurances of material support in the event of action being decided on in Maceevent of action being decided on in Macconia. It was in consequence of the infortion received on this subject and of warns from other quarters that the supplies clothing and war material in the mobilizan depots in Maccdonia were replenished, d new mobilization lists ordered to be de out without delay, the idea being that vantage might be taken of troubles elsevere to bring matters in European Turkey idenly to a head. From Arabia the news continues to be lously disquieting, the relief expedition

from Arabia the news continues to be jointly disquieting, the relief expedition Sanaa in Yemen having reached its destinant only after much hard fighting and with loss of all its artillery and supplies, while esurrounding country is entirely in the nds of the rebels. The absence of news on the columns operating against Ibn Saud the Neid country is also a cause of anxiety, lisaster there as well as in the South being uight with the most serious consequences the Sultan politically. The terms of the each and German loans have been very unisisfactory, large concessions for material ving been demanded by the French lenders part of their conditions, as also a reduction part of their conditions, as also a reduction their minimum obligations regarding the seep of the rolling stock on the Franco-

ran railways.
innerally speaking, things have seldom
innerally speaking, things have seldom
innerally speaking. NEW YORK, April 18.

Jewish Marriages With Christians.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In the burse of my ministry as a elergyman of the piscopal Church I have baptized a number Jews into the Christian Church, and I know very large number of families in New k who are Christian, yet of Jewish exraction. I believe I am within the mark hen I say that I have celebrated the marage of six Hebrews with Christian women. The ceremony has always presented a very rious difficulty because the bridegroom i equired by the ritual of our Church to take is wife "in the name of the Father, and of e Son, and of the Holy Ghost," In each case ve drawn the man's attention to the fact and he has expressed his willingness to make the verities of the Christian faith.

sual assertion of Jewish prejudice, as in the es of Mr. Dewey, librarian of the State orary; Mr. Metcalle, the editor of *Life*, and Stokes, who as the head of the University wish young lady in marriage. It is all called to call out a counter prejudice against ated to call out a counter prejudice against

Hebrew face, here are many converted Jews who are lasters in my own thurch. Bishop Samuel tereschewsky, late Missionary Bishop of anghai and now resigning at St. John's Colce, is a converted Jew. Dr. Hellmuth, late shop of Huron, was a converted Jew. And ere are a number of Jewish clergymen in a clergy list of the Church of England and a Protestant Episcopal Church of America, at it would be invidious to mention their them. I know many of them personally area. rgy list of the Church of England and otestant Episcopal Church of America, would be invidious to mention their I know many of them personality ye no doubt as to their sincerity, o the marriage of Jews and Christians, not remind your correspondents that time Minister of England was a conone Prime Minister of England was a converted dew and a regular communicant in his parish church, and that another Prime Minister of England norried a dewish lady without raising any public feeling I mean the present Lord Rosebery, who married the Hon. Hannah Rothschild. It surely is not necessary to state that the first Apostles of Christianity were "converted Jews."

NEW YORK, April 18.

Incorporation of a Coilege Dally. The Cornell Daily Sun, the undergraduate ewspaper of Cornell University, has inarated a policy new to college journalism.
Sun claims the distinction of being the college daily to be incorporated. certificate of incorporation has been duly filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, they carry this spirit of lawlessness and til breeding wherever they visit.

It's a mystery why it should be so, but the average American is a thing to be avoided by his modest, self-respecting fellow citizen when touring Europe.

k, as set forth by the arti-tion, is \$10,000. Of this, and \$8,400 common. In 100 th. The common stock is deryraduates, and is to be he corporation when the or leave the university.

Foreign Enterprises.

In 1883 the cotton goods industry of British India was represented by 62 factories, with 1.554.000 pindles and 15,000 looms. Now there are: tories 205, spindles 5,184,090, and looms nearly 44,000. The capital invested is \$60,000,000, and the workers umber over 1,000,000.

Mexico bought 137 locomotives and 23.308 tons f steel rails from the United States in cleven conths of 1904 calcular year. This was an increase of 70 locomotives and 21,000 tons of steel rails over the corresponding period of 1903.

The Brazilian Minister of the Interior has been authorized to negotiate a loan for the improvement

of the water supply of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Italian railroads are bosy. The Adriatic Railway Company will expend \$3.250,000 for new tocomotives (32) and passenger and freight cars; terranean Haliway Company will expend \$3,000,000
for 80 locamotives and 200 passenger cars, and the
Sicilian railways \$5,05,000 for \$50 cold storage cars.
Cape Colony has borrowed \$10,075,000 for railway works, local improvements, &c.
The Portuguese Government will build a railroad
from Delagoa Bay to Swaziland. That adds one

more to the many "openings up" in Africa. Servia's Government is about building 750 miles of railroad lines, also sewerage works, waterworks, quays and storage houses in the city of Heigradg. The Swiss Spanish commercial treaty expires Aug. 31, 1905. If it is not renewed American cheat watches, slarm clocks and similar produ

win back the leading place they formerly held in he Barcelona market Shanghal has a new cotton mill owned by a na-tive Chinese company, with a mandaria as president. The mill has 40,000 spindles, and the co used is of Chinese growth. The help numbers 2,000, all women and children.

Why. He Merely Wants to Move! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. The enclosed is an apparently bona fide advertisement in the ne Haven Palladium. Isn't it about "the limit NEW HAVEN, ADDI 19.

automobile. Call Room -

Aloofness of the Back Bay Class

ston correspondence of the Springfield Republica: The entire Back Bay class of the city was absent as it invariably is, from any meeting of any kind to Fancuti Hall, as if it had nothing in common with people who go to the hall, with causes pre-sented there, or with heroes and statesmen honored

Deer, Trolleys, Cows.

Putsfield correspondence Springfield Republican, Farmers, among others living along the line of the Berkshire street railway between Coltaville and Cheshire reports large number of deer during the last few months, and the animals in several eases herding with cows.

ARREST CEDRIC'S CAPTAIN. Immigration Officers Make Two Complaints Against Him.

Herbert J. Haddock, captain of the White Star liner Cedric, was put under arrest yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields charging him with violation of the immigration laws. The captain was served with the warrant in Marshal Henkel's office in the Federal Duilding, whither he had come in response to a notice previously served on the officers of the White

Star line. The complaint, made out by the Government and signed by Assistant United States District Attorney William M. Byrne, alleges that Capt. Haddock on Sept. 11, 1904, allowed the following aliens to land in the port of New York without reporting them

to the proper immigration officials:
William J. Barr, Francesco Gabin, Marie
Roache, Charles W. Drinkwater, Benjamin
Dore and Lydia E. Stahlberg.
The complaint is based upon the reports
made by officers of the United States im-

migration service who investigated.
When brought before Commissioner
Shields, Capt. Haddock, on the advice of
his counsel, Robinson, Biddle & Ward of 79 Wall street, waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury. The Commis-sioner was about to release him in the custody of his counsel when Marshal Henkel served him with a bench warrant asued by United States District Court issued by United States District Court Judge Holt, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury on Dec. 13, 1904. This indictment charges Capt. Haddock with failure to report one José Stanialis, an allen, on June 14, 1904, in pursuance of an order to do so issued by a board of special inquiry. Stanialis had been ordered descripted to Liverpeak because he was afflicted. inquiry. Stanialis had been ordered de-ported to Liverpool because he was afflicted with a "dangerous contagious disease," and was taken aboard the Cedric by Immi-gration Office: Joseph J. Coughlan on June 10. Upon a subsequent call a few days later Coughlan found that Stanialis had been allowed to escape from the yessel. been allowed to escape from the vessel.

The captain was taken before Judge Adams of the United States District Court, where he pleaded not guilty to the indictment. There he was again held for trial and released without bail in the custody of coursel.

TO SUCCEED D. PARKER MORGAN.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chapiain at West Point, to Come to This City.

The vestry of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, has unanimously chosen the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as senior assistant minister of that parish, with right of succession to the rectorate. This action does not mean in any sense that the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, now rector of the parish, will retire. In fact Dr. Morgan declared yesterday that he does not tend to relinquish the leadership of the

parish.

Dr. D. Parker Morgan came to the parish from a Welsh vicarate as assistant rector to the Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, founder and first rector of the parish, almost a quarter of a century ago. For six years he continued in that office, and on Dr. Howland's death eighteen years ago he became rector. Dr. Morgan made this statement yesterday about his plans:

"I want now to deny absolutely the truth of rumers that I am to retire. I intend to keep on with my work for a long time yet, and I see no immediate cause why I should get out. My health is better to-day than it has been for several years. I have much work yet to do—far too much to think of retirement. Two years ago I did inform the vestry of the parish that unless my health grew better than it then was I should resign. I am happy to say that I have no present intention of doing so."

The new assistant minister will come to a parish where he has many friends. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Shaw Shipman, who was for many years the rector Christ Church, at Broadway and Seventy—as the American Inspection of social economy at the Sr.

man, who was for many years the rector Christ Church, at Broadway and Seventy-first street. Mr. Shipman served as an assistant in Christ Church for two years assistant in Christ Church for the years after his graduation from the General Theological Seminary in 1894. He got his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1890. Nine years ago he was appointed to the West Point chaplaincy.

of the Heavenly Rest. EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN.

of the Goodsell Bills. Arthur Turnbull, president of the New York and Long Island Railroad Company and of the New York City Interborough Railroad Company, gave out a statement last night declaring that the so called "Goodsell bills" now before the Legislature, are "to enable the New York and Long Island Ra Iroad Company to build as soon as possible its tunnel across the East River connecting the surface railroads in the Borough of Queens the subway at Forty-second street

with the subway at Forty-second street.

"The company now has the right to build the tunnel," he continued. "It was incorporated for that purpose in 1887. In December, 1890, the Board of Aldermen; with the approval of the Mayor, passed an ordinance consenting to the construction of the railroad. In October, 1891, the Common Council of Long Island City, with the approval of the Mayor, passed a resolution consenting to the construction of the road. In January, 1891, the State granted to the company a right of way under the bed of the East River. Work was commenced but was interrupted by a serious accident.

the East River. Work was commenced but was interrupted by a serious accident.

"It is a mistake to say that this connecting tunnel road when constructed will not pay any compensation to the city. It is required to pay a certain percentage of its receipts and it must also pay franchise and other taxes. It will be built without any cost to the city, and when completed will connect Queens with the most important arteries of travel in the Borough of Manhattan."

John E. Woodruff's Dinner to Flancee John E. Woodruff, who is a son of ax-Ligut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, and who is soon to marry Miss Eugenie Gray Watson Columbus. Ohio, gave a dinner in honor his flancée last night at Sherry's. nis nance ast ingulat such ye. His sests included his father and the latter's incée, Miss Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. obert C. Morris. Miss Jeanette Bull, iss Elizabeth Newell, Miss Hazel Smith, iss Jessie Mohiman, Miss Mary Blair, iss Louise Woodruff, Miss Marion Durant, iss Marion Durant, Miss Marion Dennison, Arthur Havemeyer, Howard Drummond, Charles Hitchcock, George Mohlman, Estevan Morrison, Frame Brown, William B. Ely and James Brewster.

The Hardest and Eastest Words to Write TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sentence given by H. H. Chittenden must be hard to spell. smuch as either he or THE SUN misspelled "gauging." As for "peddier," one can't very well err since Webster authorizes three different methods, which include about all an amateur would venture

upon in any circumstances.

The champion orthographist was the fellow who made twelve mistakes in spelling "coffee," for in rendering it "kauphy" he left out the six right leters and put in six wrong ones.
One or two of the following list are preity sure to trip him who thinks he knows it all: Plaguy, mortragor, tranquillty (the Treasury Department ome (time ago played "I" with this word), delebie, endinous, tessellated, camelopard, violoncello,

attress, vilify, fusicade. The hardest word to write is "Egypt," the easiest intmum." the longest "disproportionableness. and the one whose meaning is very rarely given

The error as to "gauging" was not Mr. Chit-tenden's. The guilt belongs to the little divvie who sometimes invades the best regulated establishment.

The Antidote.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen The saddest are these: "It might have been." " But one small phrase annuis the curse. And that is this. "It might have been worse.

WOMEN'S NEED OF SKIRTS. Have to Wear 'Em Because They're Less

Graceful Than Men, Says Dr. Arnold. The meeting of the National Physical Education Association, which has been held at Columbia for the last three days, came to an end yesterday. Dr. E. H. Arnold director of the New Haven Normal School of gymnastics, broke in abruptly at the end of a peaceful meeting to say that ha considered some of the pet theories of the association with regard to dancing all

Dr. Arnold first paid his respects to social dancing. "It's all right for women to dance the waitz and two-stop together. But as for men dancing together. I cannot countenance that. It's bad all through. If a man can't get a girl to dance with him, he'd better box, fence or wrestle. It'll

be better for him.
"The two-step to my mind is valuable only because it is so inane. When persons dance that they don't have to think. That saves them a great deal of brain fag. I think that some simple, sensible dances ought to be invented that will be the evolution of thought and will stimulate all alike

in mind and body."

Dr. Arnold also declared that women had a poorer anatomical development than men and needed skirts to their ugly

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard, talked about the physique of dancers. The ballet girl is thin chested and has fat calves. She is prone to consumption. Her dancing is not all graceful. is not all graceful."

Another huge crowd was in the gymnasium in the afternoon to watch the dancing. More than 5,000 persons were present. The feature was the dancing of the "old men's" class of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pr vidence. There were only five or six really old men. The oldest was 75 the others mustaged days to 48.

was 79, the others running down to 48. OVERRULED BY CHAS. F. ADAMS

He Dissents Vigorously From the U. S.

Supreme Court Ruling. Charles Frederick Adams yesterday issued a statement denouncing the Supreme Court for deciding against the ten hour law

The statement says in part: "Once more a 'five-to-four' decision of the Supreme Court declares 'unconstitutional,' a deliberate enactment of the elected 'Legislature' of a pseudo 'sover-eign' State, though that enactment had unquestionably been demanded, as needed in the general interest, by the prevailing sentiment and opinion in the community

"As if to force even the stupid 'common people' fully to realize the humor of the situation, the infallible 'five' expressly situation, the infallible 'five' expressly admitted that if 'really' in the interest of the public health or safety of New York, the measure would have been validly enactable by New York's Legislature, in the exercise of the so-called 'police power.' It is, thus, only because they—the wondrous 'five'—think they know the statute is not needed for the public health or safety, that they feel called upon to overrule the disinterested public of New York and the New York Legislature and courts (not to

New York Legislature and courts (not to speak of their own 'dissenting' colleagues) as to the validity of this law.

"The fact is, these learned and august.

avenue and Twenty-second street. It was the occasion of the formal inspection of the exhibits received from the French section of social economy at the St. Louis exposition, presented to the American Institute by M. Mabilleau, director of the Musée Social, Paris.

Dr. Josiah Strong, who presided, read this telegram from Ambassador Jusserand

at Washington: A hearty greeting and sincere wishes for e continued success of your humane and

There was also exhibited last night the nstitute's collection of photographs representing every phase of social and industrial betterment in this country, which ont this summer to the exposition at Liege, Belgium, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence. William H. Talman, who has been appointed Arthur Turnbull Explains the Purposes ector of the American section, will go to director of the American section, will go to Liege in June to superintend the exhibit. The trustees and officials present last night included Dr. Josiah Strong, Warner Van Norden, William Brewster, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Caroline Hazard, Wil-liam B. Howland, C. Everit Macy, Mornay William B. Howland, R. Everit Macy, Mornay Williams and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tal-

> But Mr. McAdoo May Walt for the Nia 's Hill to Pass Before Acting.

man.

Commissioner McAdoo has asked the Municipal Civil Service Commission to hold examinations for police captains and sergeants. There are twenty-six names on the captains' list now standing, and fourteen on the sergeants'. It will take probably a couple of months to put the new lists into the Commissioner's hands. and in the meantime there is a likelihood that much will be doing in the line of promotions.

promotions.

The Commissioner will probably wait now for the passage of the Nine's bill in Albany, which, he said yesterday, he considers almost assured, before he makes any retirements on the surgeons' examina-

"With the passage of the Nine's bill." said he, "considerable work will be given me with reference to the personnel of the force. There is a chief to be selected and a chief of detectives. I am inclined wait to deal with the whole matter at once."

HARVARD EXPECTS ROOSEVELT. Unusual Preparations for a Memorable Commencement This Year.

Boston, April 19. Harvard is making unusual preparations this year for what is expects will be the most memorable commencement day in its history. It is ex-pected that President Roosevelt will be present to join in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his class, 1880. It is the custom of each class, who twenty-five years out, to do something special for the college and the movement inaugurated some months ago to raise \$3,000,000 among the Harvard aiumni for contingent and current expenses is expected to be completed by that time.

The most radical change contemplated is the abandonment of the annual alumni dinner. This year it is proposed to provide dinner. This year it is proposed to provide a buffet lunch at Harvard Union for 100

The chief marshal will be Robert Bacon of

Honors for Princeton Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.-The Princeton faculty to-day announced two honorary appointments from the senior class for the 158th annual commencement in June a-follows: For valedictorian, H. M. Thomas of Lewisburg; for Latin salutatorian, C. C. Microw of Lakewood, N. J. Other me who received honorable mention for scholarship are: M. S. Fales of Buffalo, S. H. Daddow of St. Clair, W. V. Van Beren of Peekskill and R. B. Fosdick of Buffalo.

Son of Congressman Fowler to Marry, Los Angeles, Cal., April 19.-The et gagement is announced of Miss Mabel Higgins to Charles K. Fowler, Jr. Mis-Higgins is the woman golf champion of the Coast and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Higgins of Calcago. Mr. Fowler is a son of Congressman Charles N. Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Fowler is manager of his father's marble works at Fowler, VL